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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/820,431

04/07/2004

R. Jeffrey Jordan

IGT1P327/AC055

7182

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7590

08/04/2009

Weaver Austin Villeneuve & Sampson LLP - IGT

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EXAMINER

HOEL, MATTHEW D

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

3714

MAIL DATE

DELIVERY MODE

08/04/2009

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/820,431	Applicant(s) JORDAN ET AL.	
	Examiner Matthew D. Hoel	Art Unit 3714	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 May 2009.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5, 10-12, 14-19, 21, 23 and 24 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5, 10-12, 14-19, 21, 23 and 24 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

3. Claims 1 to 3 and 16 to 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Burns, et al. (U.S. pre-grant publication 2002/0034977 A1) in view of Gatto, et al. (U.S. pre-grant publication 2003/0078094 A1).

4. As to Claim 1: '977 teaches a service center coupled to a gaming network and to an automatic teller network (Fig. 1). '977 has a player identifier structured to validate a user as a holder of a player account on the gaming network (cash-out slips that maintain an account of the player's winnings, Abst.). '977 has a ticket reader (bar code reader 304, Fig. 1; cash-out slips with bar codes, Figs. 2-4). '977 has a verifier coupled to the player identifier and the ticket reader, and structured to validate a ticket that is

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inserted into the ticket reader (validity of coupons verified, Para. 15). '977 has a payment dispenser structured to eject an amount of value after the ticket is validated (automatic currency dispenser, Para. 20). '977 teaches validating a ticket of an authorized holder (player tracking enabled by insertion of room key or card or player identification card, player subsequently tracked when slip cashed out as slip is tied to player, Para. 19). As newly claimed, Figs. 5a-b teach an interface screen that allow a player to view his or her account balance, and add benefit and update the account information comprising at least the balance by depositing credit. As newly claimed, Para. 44 of '094 teaches a player account residing on the gaming network as the server maintains an account or balance uniquely identified with the player. '094, however, teaches validating the authorized holder of a ticket before giving credit. '094 teaches an ATM with a keypad input which would be capable of accepting a PIN (Para. 37). The player's winnings can be stored in a bank account accessible by an ATM (Para. 41; account credited, Para. 43; bankcard, Para. 45). '094 teaches the player redeeming a benefit or winnings from the player's account as newly claimed. '094 also teaches the ticket issued by a gaming machine and presented by the player at the service center. The coded ticket of '094 may be delivered by an automatic teller device in exchange for remitted cash or other form of electronic money. A coded ticket may also be printed by a gaming machine when the player wishes to offload his or her credit balance and/or winnings; the player may redeem his or her credit balance via an automatic teller device, or alternatively may upload the credit on another gaming machine (Abst.). At step 1013 (Fig. 10), when the player wishes to cash out, the gaming machine 600 prints

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out a coded ticket 100 bearing at least the player's new balance, the machine-readable code 108 and the human-readable verification code 106; the player may then take the coded ticket 100 and redeem the printed credit balance for cash or some form of electronic money at the ATM 500 (Paras. 14, 15, 43, & 44). Any ATM transaction would require a player to be validated by a PIN before the transaction went through. This is evidenced for the gaming arts by Small (U.S. patent 4,699,730 A), Figs. 1 to 7, which show the use of PINS for ATM transactions. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the validation of '094 to the system of '977. The player of '977 can obtain credit for game play from an ATM (Para. 20), which would require a PIN to validate the player. Bell (5,505,461) applied below for the reporting of tax winnings would require the player to present some form of identification or validation of the player since winnings would be reported to the IRS. Not dispensing credit until after the player is verified would ensure that credit is given to the player who actually won it and that the correct player is taxed for the winnings. A bearer-instrument ticket fraudulently redeemed could result in one party receiving the winnings and another party reported as owing taxes on them. The validation of an authorized holder of the ticket would have the effect and advantage of preventing the cashout ticket from being a bearer instrument and assure that only the player who actually won the money actually receives it. It would also have the advantage of allowing the player to retain the winnings in an account rather than just receiving cash or credit for game play.

5. As to Claim 2: '977 teaches a bill validator (paper currency reader 204, Para. 39).

6. As to Claim 3: '977 teaches a ticket printer (bar code printer 208, Fig. 1).

7. As to Claim 16: The new limitations of Claim 16 are addressed in the rejection of Claim 1. '977 teaches a method of servicing a player account, comprising accepting an input at a station that is coupled to a gaming network (Fig. 1), identifying a player having an account based on the input (Para. 19), accepting a ticket at a ticket reader (bar code reader at change station, Para. 50), verifying the authenticity of the ticket (Para. 51), providing something of value to the player (Para. 51), and recording that the ticket has been redeemed (complete accounting of player accounts, Para. 19). '977 teaches validating a ticket of an authorized holder (player tracking enabled by insertion of room key or card or player identification card, player subsequently tracked when slip cashed out as slip is tied to player, Para. 19). '094 also teaches the ticket issued by a gaming machine and presented by the player at the service center. The coded ticket of '094 may be delivered by an automatic teller device in exchange for remitted cash or other form of electronic money. A coded ticket may also be printed by a gaming machine when the player wishes to offload his or her credit balance and/or winnings; the player may redeem his or her credit balance via an automatic teller device, or alternatively may upload the credit on another gaming machine (Abst.). At step 1013 (Fig. 10), when the player wishes to cash out, the gaming machine 600 prints out a coded ticket 100 bearing at least the player's new balance, the machine-readable code 108 and the human-readable verification code 106; the player may then take the coded ticket 100 and redeem the printed credit balance for cash or some form of electronic money at the

ATM 500 (Paras. 14, 15, 43, & 44). The station of '977 is not a gaming device (300, Fig. 1, Para. 49).

8. As to Claim 17: '977 is able to add value to a player account (Para. 20).

9. As to Claim 18: The cashier station of '977 is able to eject winnings in the form of currency (Para. 20).

10. As to Claim 19: '977 is able to provide something of value by printing another ticket from the station (pre-printed free play coupons, Para. 13).

11. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over '977 and '094 in view of Bell, et al. (U.S. patent 5,505,461 A).

12. As to Claim 4: The combination of '977 and '094 discloses all of the elements of Claim 4, but lacks specificity as to printing a tax form. '461, however, teaches printing a tax form when a player cashes out his or her winnings (Abst., Fig. 2). It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to apply the tax form of '461 to the combination of '977 and '094. It is widely known in the art that casinos retain the Social Security numbers of their patrons to report their winnings to the IRS, as well as to monitor transactions for possible money laundering. The advantage of this combination would be to automate the printing of the tax forms to make the tax reporting more efficient for the casino as well as the winners.

13. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over '977 and '094 in view of Sarbin, et al. (U.S. patent 5,179,517 A).

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14. As to Claim 5: The combination of '977 and '094 discloses all of the elements of Claims 5 and 23, but does not disclose the player identifier being structured to validate the user as an employee. '517, however, discloses an electronic identification card as being a casino employee identification card (Fig. 6, 94, 8:26-32). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have applied the employee identification card of '517 to the combination of '977 and '094. This could be done by issuing employees their own employee identification cards, which would otherwise be identical to player identification cards except for the codes stored on them. '977 in Para. 20 discusses a Cashier's Station where players go to cash in their cash-out slips or tickets; these can be operated by an attendant (300, Para. 49). One of ordinary skill in the art would appreciate that access to these stations would be preferably restricted to casino employees to prevent fraudulent activity on the part of patrons, or even casino employees not assigned to that particular station or that particular shift. The employee identification card would thus have the advantage of protecting the casino from possible fraud.

15. Claim 10 to 12, 14, 15, 21, and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over '977 and '094 in view of Uihlein, et al. (6,409,595 B1).

16. As to Claim 10: The new limitations of Claim 10 are addressed in the rejection of Claim 1. The combination of '977 and '094 discloses all of the limitations of Claim 10, but lacks specificity as to determining that the player has a separate player account. '977 teaches a standalone service center that is coupled to a gaming network (Fig. 1).

'977 presents transaction choices to a user and accepts a selected choice (Figs. 5a,b). '977 verifies an identity of a user having a player account (player identification card, Para. 47). '977 accepts a ticket at a ticket reader (Para. 51). '977 validates the accepted ticket by comparing it to data stored on the gaming network (validity of cash-out slips verified by CPU, Para. 49). The attendant then provides a benefit to the user by paying out on the cash-out slip (Para. 49). The cashout slips can be redeemed at a cashier's station which does not include a gaming machine (Abst., Para. 51). '094 also teaches the ticket issued by a gaming machine and presented by the player at the service center. The coded ticket of '094 may be delivered by an automatic teller device in exchange for remitted cash or other form of electronic money. A coded ticket may also be printed by a gaming machine when the player wishes to offload his or her credit balance and/or winnings; the player may redeem his or her credit balance via an automatic teller device, or alternatively may upload the credit on another gaming machine (Abst.). At step 1013 (Fig. 10), when the player wishes to cash out, the gaming machine 600 prints out a coded ticket 100 bearing at least the player's new balance, the machine-readable code 108 and the human-readable verification code 106; the player may then take the coded ticket 100 and redeem the printed credit balance for cash or some form of electronic money at the ATM 500 (Paras. 14, 15, 43, & 44). 441, however, discloses a player tracking card in which a player establishes a player tracking account prior to starting game play. '441 in 4:50-65 discusses the casino issuing a standard player tracking card to the player before the player commences wagering; this account includes identifying information such as name,

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address, and other information. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have applied the player tracking card and player account of '441 to the combination of '977 and '094. While '977 can be used to track a player without requiring identification, one embodiment of '977 that is analogous to '441 does. '977 in Para. 47 discusses an input being a player identification code reader which is capable of reading a room key or specially encoded identification card, such as one having a magnetic strip, for identifying the player using the slot machine. This identification card is intended to permit the casino to keep track of the player and amount of time and/or money played by the identified player. The identification card is furthermore (Para. 47) not intended to provide the player with credit. This modification would have the advantage and effect of positively identifying the player before game play commences, which would serve to reduce fraud on the part of players. The identification card and player account associated with the gaming ticket would also have the advantage of serving to protect the player in the event of a dispute with the casino as outlined in Para. 46 of '977, because the system would be able to verify the amount on the ticket with that stored on the server ('977, Para. 19), and the player's identity would be able to be positively verified as being associated with the account.

17. As to Claim 11: '977 provides winnings in currency (Para. 51).

18. As to Claim 12: The service center of '977 is structured to provide a benefit to the user by providing a new ticket to the user (pre-printed free play coupons, Para. 13).

19. As to Claim 14: The service center of '977 is structured to establish a data connection with an ATM network (Para. 20 mentions coupons being dispensed by ATMs as opposed to the cashier station).

20. As to Claim 15: '094 teaches transferring credit from an ATM account to make money available for a player to use (Para. 41). The player is able to take the ticket printed by the ATM and use it for subsequent play on the gaming machines.

21. As to Claim 21: The new limitations of Claim 21 are addressed in the rejections of Claim 1. '977 teaches a method of servicing a player account at a service center coupled to a gaming network on which a plurality of player accounts are stored (Fig. 1, Abst.). '977 establishes a data connection to the gaming network (printouts controlled by central CPU, Para. 13-15). '977 accepts an identification of a user (player identification card, Para. 47). '977 authorizes the user when the information matches the stored user data (Para. 47). '977 accepts a ticket from a user (Para. 20). '977 compares the data from the ticket to ticket data stored on the gaming network (cashier station controlled by central CPU, Para. 20). '977 provides something of value if the data from the ticket matches the stored ticket data (Para. 20). '094 establishes a connection to an ATM network and transfers money to the authorized player's account (Para. 41; account credited, Para. 43; bankcard, Para. 45). '094 also teaches the ticket issued by a gaming machine and presented by the player at the service center. The coded ticket of '094 may be delivered by an automatic teller device in exchange for remitted cash or other form of electronic money. A coded ticket may also be printed by a gaming machine when the player wishes to offload his or her credit balance and/or

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winnings; the player may redeem his or her credit balance via an automatic teller device, or alternatively may upload the credit on another gaming machine (Abst.). At step 1013 (Fig. 10), when the player wishes to cash out, the gaming machine 600 prints out a coded ticket 100 bearing at least the player's new balance, the machine-readable code 108 and the human-readable verification code 106; the player may then take the coded ticket 100 and redeem the printed credit balance for cash or some form of electronic money at the ATM 500 (Paras. 14, 15, 43, & 44). 441 discloses a player tracking card in which a player establishes a player tracking account prior to starting game play. '441 in 4:50-65 discusses the casino issuing a standard player tracking card to the player before the player commences wagering; this account includes identifying information such as name, address, and other information.

22. As to Claim 24: '977 provides currency to an authorized employee (Para. 51) and stores a record of providing the currency on the gaming network (complete accounting of player accounts, Para. 19).

23. Claim 23 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over '977, '094, and '595 in view of Sarbin, et al. (U.S. patent 5,179,517 A).

24. As to Claim 23: The combination of '977, '094, and '595 discloses all of the elements of Claims 5 and 23, but does not disclose the player identifier being structured to validate the user as an employee. '517, however, discloses an electronic identification card as being a casino employee identification card (Fig. 6, 94, 8:26-32). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was

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made to have applied the employee identification card of '517 to the combination of '977, '094, and '595. This could be done by issuing employees there own employee identification cards, which would otherwise be identical to player identification cards except for the codes stored on them. '977 in Para. 20 discusses a Cashier's Station where players go to cash in their cash-out slips or tickets; these can be operated by an attendant (Para. 49). One of ordinary skill in the art would appreciate that access to these stations would be preferably restricted to casino employees to prevent fraudulent activity on the part of patrons, or even casino employees not assigned to that particular station or that particular shift. The employee identification card would thus have the advantage of protecting the casino from possible fraud.

Response to Arguments

25. Applicant's arguments filed 05-04-2009 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. The examiner's remarks of 06-13-2008 and 02-03-2009 are incorporated by reference. The applicants' remarks on Pages 6 to 8 generally characterize the claims and the references. As previously explained the ATM system of '977 would necessarily have used PINs (personal identification numbers) to verify that the player is an authorized user of an account. '094 teaches validating the authorized holder of a ticket before giving credit. '094 teaches an ATM with a keypad input which would be capable of accepting a PIN (Para. 37). The player's winnings can be stored in a bank account accessible by an ATM (Para. 41; account credited, Para. 43; bankcard, Para. 45). Any ATM transaction would require a player to be validated by a PIN before

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the transaction went through. This is evidenced for the gaming arts by Small (U.S. patent 4,699,730 A), Figs. 1 to 7, which show the use of PINS for ATM transactions. Any ATM or other account associated with a player is simply a player account. In any event, Uihlein, et al. (6,409,595 B1), presently relied on by the examiner for independent Claims 10 and 16 illustrates the obviousness of establishing that a player is an authorized user of a player account before commencing wagering. 441 discloses a player tracking card in which a player establishes a player tracking account prior to starting game play. '441 in 4:50-65 discusses the casino issuing a standard player tracking card to the player before the player commences wagering; this account includes identifying information such as name, address, and other information. While '977 can be used to track a player without requiring identification, one embodiment of '977 that is analogous to '441 does. '977 in Para. 47 discusses an input being a player identification code reader which is capable of reading a room key or specially encoded identification card, such as one having a magnetic strip, for identifying the player using the slot machine. This identification card is intended to permit the casino to keep track of the player and amount of time and/or money played by the identified player. The identification card is furthermore (Para. 47) not intended to provide the player with credit. This determination of account status before wagering would have the effect of positively identifying the player before game play commences, which would serve to reduce fraud on the part of players. 094 also teaches the cited ticket issued by a gaming machine and presented by the player at the service center. The coded ticket of '094 may be delivered by an automatic teller device in exchange for remitted cash or

other form of electronic money. A coded ticket may also be printed by a gaming machine when the player wishes to offload his or her credit balance and/or winnings; the player may redeem his or her credit balance via an automatic teller device, or alternatively may upload the credit on another gaming machine (Abst.). At step 1013 (Fig. 10), when the player wishes to cash out, the gaming machine 600 prints out a coded ticket 100 bearing at least the player's new balance, the machine-readable code 108 and the human-readable verification code 106; the player may then take the coded ticket 100 and redeem the printed credit balance for cash or some form of electronic money at the ATM 500 (Paras. 14, 15, 43, & 44).

26. Regarding the applicants' comments on page 9, Small (4,669,730) was used to show that a PIN number is inherently used with an ATM, such as the ATM systems of Burns (2002/0034977 A1) and Gatto (2003/0078094 A1). Small is directly applicable to the Burns and Gatto references, as it is used for a sweepstakes game (Abst.) and is thus in the gaming arts. Bell (5,505,461) was provided to show that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have wanted ID, such as in the form of a personal identification number (PIN). Quoting from the rejection: " Bell (5,505,461) applied below for the reporting of tax winnings would require the player to present some form of identification or validation of the player since winnings would be reported to the IRS. Not dispensing credit until after the player is verified would ensure that credit is given to the player who actually won it and that the correct player is taxed for the winnings. A bearer-instrument ticket fraudulently redeemed could result in one party receiving the winnings and another party reported as owing taxes on them. The

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validation of an authorized holder of the ticket would have the effect and advantage of preventing the cashout ticket from being a bearer instrument and assure that only the player who actually won the money actually receives it.” The Bell reference was used as evidence of the inherency of a PIN with an ATM system, such as the ATM systems of Burns ('977) and Gatto ('094). Gatto ('094) was a secondary reference used to show the obviousness of validating a ticket of an authorized holder before redeeming the player's winnings. Bell was relied on for further evidence that one of ordinary skill in the art would want to validate a player's identity before redeeming winnings as it is notoriously known in the art that winnings must be reported to the IRS; Bell was not relied on for any structure or functionality pertaining to the rejection, only as secondary evidence of obviousness. Regarding the last paragraph of page 9, in response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986). The examiner believes he has adequately above demonstrated the obviousness of verifying identity of a player as taught by Gatto pertaining to an ATM gaming network pertaining to an analogous ATM gaming network as taught by Burns. Regarding the remarks on page 10, the cashout slip of Burns as taught in Figs. 2-4 is computer implemented. It is printed out by a computer-controlled printer (Para. 13) and has a computer-readable barcode (Para. 13). No claim is made of the computer implementation being a smartcard with a processor and memory built into it, such a computer implementation is

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not supported by the specification anyway. The ATM cards pertaining to both the gaming networks of Burns and Gatto, respectively, are certainly computer-implemented.

In the fifth paragraph of page 10 of the remarks, the applicants are again considering the references in a piecemeal manner. The last several lines of Gatto ('977), Para. 20, tend to suggest obviousness for verifying the player's identity prior to cashing out

because the cashier stations use ATMs to dispense winnings in the form of cash to the

player: "At separate locations from the slot machines would be a "Cashiers Station" controlled by the CPU. The Cashiers Stations would not have any gaming function. In the preferred embodiment of the present invention, the Cashiers Station would pay players the value of the cash out slips. However, it is possible for the Cashier Station to provide cash tickets for use in the slot machines in exchange for currency credit card or other cash equivalents. Normally players would deposit paper currency directly into the slot machine and receive a cash out slip for the unused portion and/or winnings at the end of play. In another alternative embodiment, if a player only had coins available, then the Cashiers Station would permit the player to convert the coins to a cash out slip that could be deposited into the slot machine. Having the Cashier Station accept coins from the players would limit the collection of coins to limited locations. Also, since the slot machines would be accepting paper currency directly, many less coins would be deposited in the Cashier Station. The Cashier Station also could accept cash out slips and dispense currency by an automatic money dispenser. Some ATM devices instead of dispensing cash will dispense coupons." At the bottom of page 10 and top of

page 11, the applicants say that the bearer of the ticket in Gatto is not authorized as a holder of the ticket before payment on the ticket is made. Simply put, any account, such

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as the ATM account, pertaining to the player is a player account. No citation has been made in the claims of a player tracking account, or a rewards account which would reward players for continued patronage in a similar manner to an airline frequent-flyer program. Para. 44 of Gatto describes a player balance stored on a server (a player account) in response to a verification code entered by the player. Steps S92 and S93 of Gatto, Fig. 9, describe the player opening an account and depositing money at the ATM by debit, credit, electronic funds transfer or other means; so the player is starting a player account, and will necessarily have to present identification such as a PIN. Such a PIN verification of the player's identify would thus be necessary in Gatto, Para. 45, in which the ATM dispenses the player's winnings to him or her in cash or other means. The examiner respectfully disagrees with the applicants as to the claims' condition for allowability.

Conclusion

27. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

28. A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

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shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

29. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Matthew D. Hoel whose telephone number is (571) 272-5961. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon. to Fri., 8:00 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.

30. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Peter Vo can be reached on (571) 272-4690. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

31. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Matthew D. Hoel
Patent Examiner
AU 3714

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Application/Control Number: 10/820,431
Art Unit: 3714

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